563

his family subsequent to their acceptance of Islām. Both Hindu and Musalmān Chibs repair annually to the tomb of Shādi Khān at a place in the Kālī Dhar hills in the Naoshera *tahsīl*. Like the Dogrā Rājputs, the Chibs look upon service as the sole career for a man, but both Hindus and Musalmāns till the soil. They are a fighting people, and the spirit of adventure takes them out of their own country. They follow the caste rules of the Hindu Rājputs, but are perhaps stronger and more muscular than the Dogrās to the east. Besides the Chibs, there are Musalmān Rājputs to the west of the Chenāb—the Jarals, the Bhaos (unfavourably known in Akhnūr), the Gakhars, and many others. It should be noticed that the Hindu Chibs give their daughters in marriage to the ruling family of Jammu and Kashmīr.

[564]

[582]

The Bambās and Khakhās.

[101]

Drew, in his book *Jammu and Kashmir Territories*, suggests that the Bambās and Khakhās of the Jhelum valley might be classed under the head Chibhāli. Very little is known as to when these people migrated into Muzaffarābād and Uri districts, or whence they came; but it is generally admitted that they had a foreign origin. It is probable that the Khakhās have occupied the country on the left bank of the Jhelum for 300 years or more, and that the Bambās, who live on the right bank of the river, came in yet earlier. The Khakhās, who enjoy the proud title of Rājā, are, like the Chibs, Musalmān Rājputs, and trace their descent to Rājā Mal Rāthor. They regard themselves as belonging to the Janjuah tribe. The Bambās, who are styled Sultāns, deprecate a Hindu origin. They claim to belong to the Kureshi tribe, and say that the name Bambā is a corruption of Bānī-Hāshim, and that they are descended from Alī, the son-in-law of Muhammad. The Khakhās and Bambās have a privileged status in the Jhelum valley, and their power has varied according to the weakness or strength of the central authority. Under the Afghāns, the Khakhās and Bambās paid little to their overlord, and were practically independent. The Sikhs tightened their hold over the Jhelum valley, but the Khakhās and Bambās retained certain privileges.

[631]

The Gūjars.

564

[162]

[463]

Numerically the Gūjars are of some importance, both in Jammu, where they number 151,700, and in Kashmīr, where they are returned at 125,650. Some of them have settled down to agriculture; but the great majority are herdsmen, and in the summer months move up to the splendid grazing-grounds above the forests with their buffaloes and goats. They are Musalmāns by religion, and many of the Gūjar tribes speak

313
185

About three-quarters of the State forests have been demarcated; but before really scientific forestry can be introduced, it will be necessary that a regular survey should be made and a settlement of the forests effected, and the great task of drawing up working-plans for future guidance must be undertaken.

Before 1891 there was no proper management of the forests, and much damage was done by allowing traders to cut in the forests on payment of royalty without any supervision, while villagers also did immense injury to the forests in various ways, the State making little or no revenue. In 1891 the first attempts were made to put matters on a proper basis, with the result that, while most forms of forest injury except grazing have ceased, the profits have increased largely. Thus the net revenue in 1904–5 was 6 lakhs, while before 1891 it hardly exceeded 2 lakhs. The Forest department is under the control of a European Conservator, assisted by a staff of subordinates.

135

Mines and minerals.

Some authorities have held that there is not much hope of mineral wealth in the State; and among the reasons given is the fact that, as a rule, if valuable minerals exist, the natives of the country know of their existence. The Kashmīris, however, have excellent reasons for reticence on the subject of minerals, and the find of valuable sapphires in Padar in 1882, and the more recent discovery of coal at Ladda and Anji in the Udhampur district of Jammu territory, give hopes for the future. Vast fields have been found, in two sections of which it is estimated that there are 11 million tons of workable coal. The coal is extremely friable, dirty, and dusty. Some of it cokes strongly if subjected to great heat. It is held by competent authorities that the washed and briquetted coal of these fields will have a value equal to, if not greater than, Bengal coal. Exploration for minerals has not yet been attempted on sound or business-like lines. Excellent iron has been obtained at Sof in the south of Kashmīr; good limestone is available in large quantities; gypsum is abundant; and a recent discovery of gold has been made at Gulmarg, the chief summer resort of European visitors to Kashmīr.

463

Arts and manufactures.

The industries connected with sericulture, oil-pressing, and the manufacture of wine and brandy have already been mentioned, but the State is still more celebrated for its arts. The most important of these is described in the article on SRĪNAGAR, but other places also possess considerable reputation for various classes. Wood-carving is practised

Woodcarving is practised at many places, and that turned out at Bijbihara is especially noted. The work is artistic, but suffers from the fact that the Kashmiri is a bad carpenter. Lacquered wood-work is produced at Kulgam. Woollen cloth (pattu) is woven all over the State, the best work being produced in the north, while the finished product of the south is especially famous. Blankets are made in many places, and sometimes fetch Rs. 25 a piece. The blacksmiths are very skilful, and some have been able to make surgical instruments and repair gun-locks. The city of Srinagar is noted for its silver, copper, wood-carving, and lacquer. The shawl and paper industries are almost extinct, but many of the shawl-workers have become expert weavers of carpets or have taken to embroidering felts. Good embroidery is also turned out at Islamabad. An industry started very recently, in connexion with the development of sericulture, is the weaving of silk cloth. In 1906 about 100 looms of improved pattern were imported and set up.

Commerce and trade. Up to quite recent times Kashmir was almost a self-supporting country, and the chief imports--piece-goods, metals, salt, sugar, tea, and tobacco--were of modest dimensions. Before the opening of the cart-road from Rawalpindi to Baramula in 1890, the trade was carried by Kashmiris who went down every winter to work in the Punjab, and brought back domestic requisites, or by the professional muleteers,or by Punjabi bullock-drivers. There were three trade routes. The most direct crossed the Banihal pass and ran to Jammu, the railway terminus; the most popular route followed the old imperial road over the Pir Panjal, reaching the railway at Gujrat; and the third was known as the Jhelum valley road, which is now the cart-road and the main line of communication with the Punjab.

In 1892-3 the total imports from India were valued at 48. 7 lakhs. In 1902-3 the imports reached 118 lakhs, but the trade of that and later years was greatly impaired by the prevalence of plague in the Punjab. In 1904-5 the total value was 115 lakhs. The table on the next page shows the value of the more important imports in the years chosen for comparison.

There can be little doubt that Kashmir has increased enormously in prosperity of late years. The land revenue settlement has turned the agricultural classes from serfs into well-to-do peasants, and their wealth is reflected in their increased purchases. The increase in the import of salt is especially satisfactory, as in 1892 it was shown that the annual average of consumption in Kashmir was exactly half of that prevailing in the Punjab.

426 decrees by civil court. About 4,000 co-operative credit societies with a working capital of about Re. 1 crore [646] provide facilities for credit to agriculturists. The Praja Sabha has a good record of progressive laws passed ever 423 since its inception.[1] The Right of Prior Purchase Act has imposed restrictions on the alienation of agricultural lands, and recognized the right of pre-emption among agriculturists in respect of such land. The Land Alienation Act has further protected the interests of the agriculturists, and stopped transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists. 426 The agricultural classes have been defined. The Aid to the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Act provides for grants of loans for improvement of land and relief of distress and the repayment of these loans by easy instalments. In special circumstances under this Act, the payment of particular instalments of a loan may be suspended 651 and even free aid may be granted. The ***Kahcharai*** Act removed inequalities in the incidence of the ***kahcharai*** tax, and granted exemption to owners of livestock in respect of particular animals of a given age. Before the enactment of this measure, relief had been granted to owners of livestock by executive action in a number of ways. The ***nambardari*** cess formerly realized on 423 nomadic animals was remitted. Proprietary rights have been conferred on the ***assamis*** in Kashmir Province and in the Frontier districts, as well as on occupancy tenants in Jammu Province. But the one concession which has substantially added to the resources of village communities throughout the State is the ***Rajtilak*** boon already mentioned regarding grant of ***khalsa*** land to the ***zamindars*** concerned up to cent. per cent. of their holdings. Several ***ailans*** have been issued to ensure that the boon is properly 313 implemented. Reference has also been made to the extension of rights of the inhabitants of villages in regard to products of forests bordering on these villages. Recently His Highness' Government have further extended these rights on the recommendation of the Forest Enquiry Committee. Millions of cubic feet of timber and fire-wood are every year removed by ***zamindars*** from the forests free of charge. Forest products are also sold to ***zamindars*** at concession rates. Forest industries [443] and rearing of cocoons provide employment to tens of thousands in the villages.

* * * * * * * *

[1] [in 1934 -- Analyst]

nd of 1941. A similar institution has been started at 000
ammu also. The Sericulture industry which is a Govern- 655
ent monopoly and the carpet industry which has in 463
cent years received subsidies provide employment for
housands of labourers. The increased industrial activi-
es of the State have opened new avenues for industrial
abour.

• • • • • • •

The first Municipal Committees established in the 633
tate were purely official bodies, financed by Govern-
ent and consisted of 24 nominated members in the
ase of Srinagar and 18 in the case of Jammu. The
overnors of the respective Provinces functioned as *ex-officio* Presidents. In 1913, the constitution of the
unicipal Committees was revised. The Srinagar
unicipality was given 8 elected and 16 nominated
embers, and the Jammu Municipality 6 elected and
2 nominated members. One elected seat in each
unicipality was specially reserved for traders. In 1921
he right of election of a Vice-President from among
he members of the Committee was granted.

The constitution of the Municipal Committees was
urther revised in 1927-28 and the elected element raised to
ne-half. In 1936, the franchise qualifications were [LLL].
owered and brought in line with those prescribed for the
raja Sabha election. The elected element was sub-
tantially increased to provide a clear majority. The
unicipal Act recently passed provides that unless
he Government otherwise direct, the appointed members
hould not exceed one-fourth of the whole Committee.
his Act has also enlarged the scope and powers of the
ommittees in many respects. A new procedure has
een laid down for constituting municipalities and alter-
ng units or excluding areas from municipalities, and
rovision has been made for giving opportunities to the
nhabitants of those areas that are proposed to be in-
luded in or excluded from the municipal limits to submit
heir objections within a specified time limit.

To guard against overcrowding in the cities of 361
ammu and Srinagar, several areas have been notified
nder the Town Planning Act and schemes for their
evelopment are under consideration. The Town

6:India G-5 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

188. Distribution of the Working Population by Sub-class.—The marginal table seeks to make a comparison of the working population in each occupation at 1931 Census with that of the total population supported by the same occupation in 1921. It has already been stated that the division of the population into earners and working dependents is an innovation and as such the comparison is faulty as the units compared are different. We cannot therefore conclude that agriculture has fallen from its pedestal or that industry, transport, trade, public force, public administration and professions and liberal arts now support a fewer number than they did in 1921. The increases under domestic service and insufficiently described occupations are further deceptive as domestic service counts all such females whose occupation in column 11 has been entered as household work and as have consequently not been termed non-working dependents. Similarly under insufficiently described occupations mistakes of enumeration seem to have frequently occurred in the group for general labourers. The increase under unproductive might be correct.

Sub-class of occupation	Number supported by 1,000 persons in 1931.	Proportion supported by 1,000 persons in 1921.	Variation per cent.
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	817,300	439	427
2. Exploitation of minerals ..	1,083	1	....
3. Industry ..	69,545	43	74
4. Transport ..	8,300	5	9
5. Trade ..	31,347	19	23
6. Public Force ..	9,194	6	7
7. Public Administration ..	13,110	7	11
8. Professions and Liberal Arts ..	13,975	7	17
9. Persons living on their income ..	2,077	1	1
10. Domestic Service ..	272,300	200	12
11. Insufficiently described occupations	257,519	155	13
12. Unproductive ..	13,139	8	6

189. Distribution of Earners in Different Occupations.—It would be better to look to the figures of earners alone which will possibly give us a better insight into the part played by each occupation in supporting people.

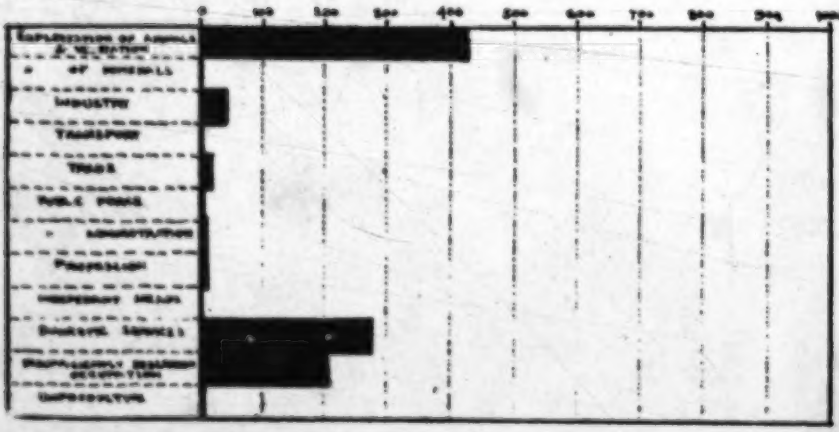
The table below sets out the figures of earners in each province by sub-classes of occupations.

Proportions of earners in each occupation per 100 earners.	State.	Jammu Province.	Kashmir Province.	Frontier Districts.
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	730	76	66	69
2. Exploitation of Minerals ..	1	....	....	....
3. Industry ..	80	6	14	1
4. Transport ..	10	1	2	....
5. Trade ..	28	4	4	1
6. Public Force ..	11	1	1	1
7. Public Administration ..	10	1	2	1
8. Professions and Liberal Arts ..	20	1	2	2
9. Persons living on their income ..	2	....	....	....
10. Domestic Service ..	21	4	6	6
11. Insufficiently described occupations	66	2	2	....
12. Unproductive ..	10	3	1	1
Total ..	100	100	100	100

A comparison of these figures with the last column of the previous table gives us better results. All occupations show an increase excepting agriculture and transport for which the apparent reason is the difference of classification

162
463

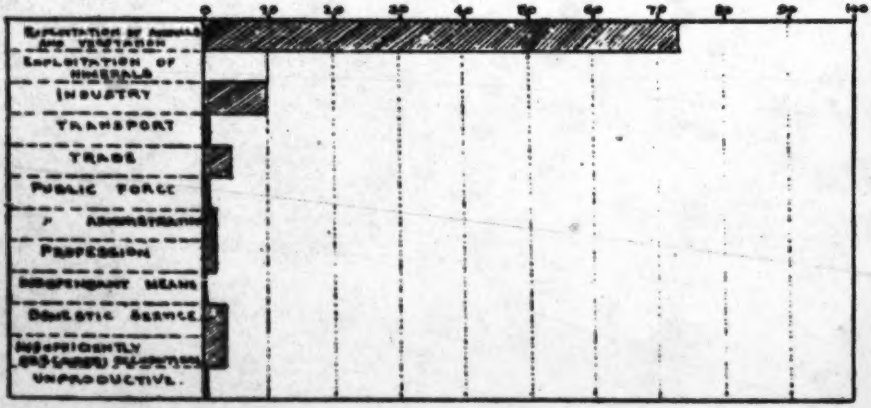
PROPORTION OF EARNERS & WORKING DEPENDANTS PER 1000 (1931)



[p. 208 : a]

*162
463

PROPORTION OF EARNERS IN EACH SEX PER 100 EARNERS



[p. 208: b]

*162
463

adopted at two Censuses. It will further be seen that agriculture holds both in the State as well as in the provinces constituting the State, an overwhelmingly predominant position. It is the one occupation which supports more persons than all other occupations put together. In the Frontier Districts the number of its votaries is the highest as is to be expected from an out-of-the-way region. The Jammu Province comes second with 76 per cent. of earners relying on agriculture for their livelihood. The Kashmir Province is the least agricultural as so often reiterated during the course of this report.

Next in importance to agriculture comes industry in which the Frontier Districts are most backward while Jammu Province stands second. In trade which stands third in point of importance the provinces of Jammu and Kashmir are on a par. Domestic service and insufficiently described occupations need not detain us as these two sub-classes constitute the strong hold of the blundering enumerating agency. In profession and liberal arts Frontier Districts beat Jammu Province because of the large number of Budhist monks and nuns. In public administration Kashmir Province tops the list and it is a well recognized fact that that province has a larger hand in the administration.

The important occupations are agriculture, industry and trade and we shall proceed to a discussion of them in due course. In the following paragraphs we shall first see the proportions of working dependents to earners in different occupations and proportions of female working dependents per 1,000 male working dependents.

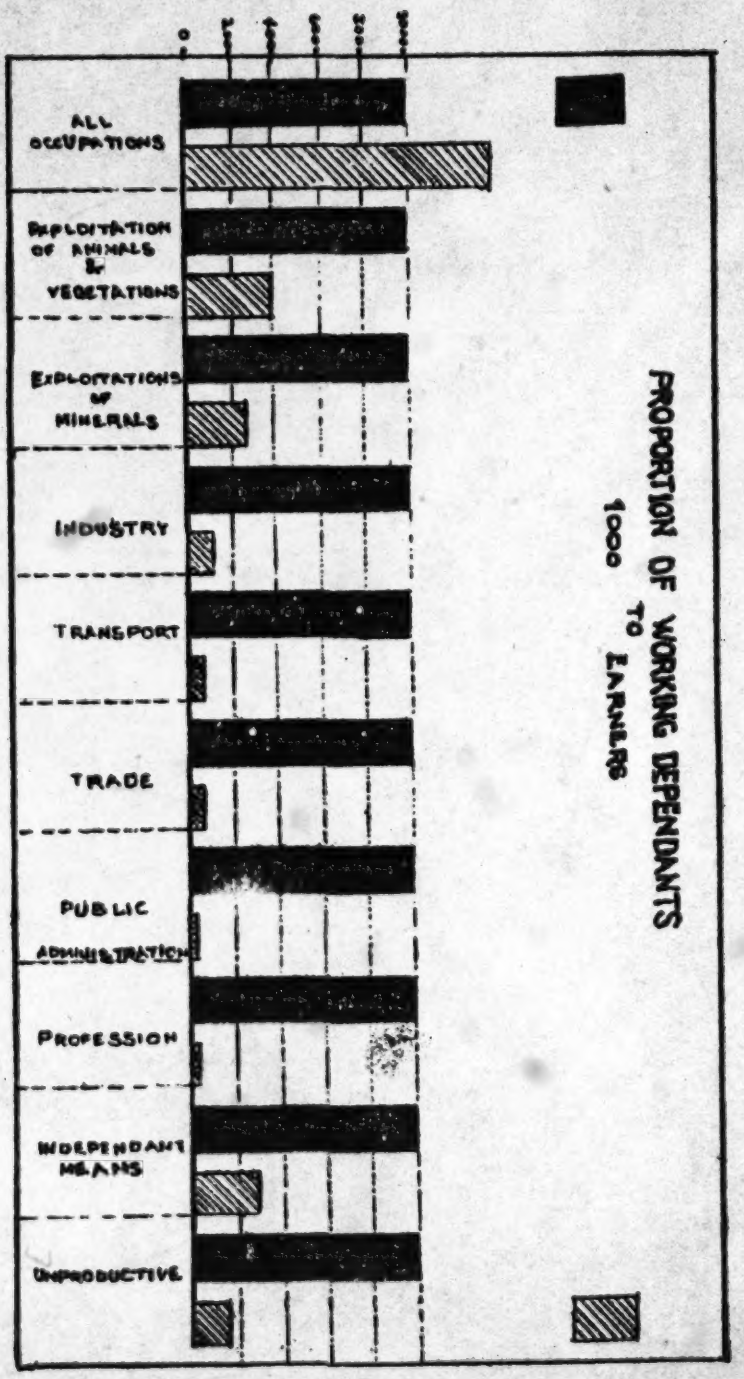
190 Proportion of Working Dependents in different Occupations per 1,000 Earners :—

Occupation.	Total earners.	Total working dependents.	Proportion of working dependents to 1,000 earners.
All Occupations ..	808,149	1,117,156	1,382
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	580,912	227,448	385
2. Exploitation of Minerals ..	857	236	275
3 Industry ..	75,846	7,699	101
4. Transport ..	5,923	463	83
5. Trade ..	29,733	1,454	49
6. Public Force ..	9,099	35	4
7. Public Administration ..	13,080	133	10
8. Professions and Liberal Arts ..	13,376	302	23
9. Persons living on their income ..	2,067	605	292
10. Domestic Service ..	23,717	540,183	18,021
11. Insufficiently described occupations ..	30,276	236,743	16,608
12. Unproductive ..	11,283	1,856	154

The proportion of working dependents to earners is high in domestic service and insufficiently described occupations as nearly all women who are capable of doing any sort of work are engaged in household duties which in India is the womens'* own department. Even those women who assist their husbands in agricultural pursuits do so in spare hours when the duties of cooking and serving the meals etc., have come to an end. In "insufficiently described occupations" a large number of women workers have been put down as labourers and this goes to swell the proportions of working dependents in that sub-class. If we leave these two aside, all other occupations show a lesser number of working dependents compared to earners.

*[Errata: read "women's"; cf. errata sheet, p.330, category 116 -- Analyst]

*162
463



[Fascicule 2097]

*162 463 857 Exploitation of animals and vegetation shows the highest proportion in working dependency amongst the rest and this accords with actual facts, for in agricultural operations, the co-operation of the family is indispensable and even young boys and girls of the family are not unoften drafted to some minor work such as tending the cattle or cutting grass etc. The adults cannot be spared at all. The work, moreover, proceeds on empirical methods and does not require for its execution any technical preliminary training except such scrappy knowledge which every farmer's son possesses. Minerals support such a microscopic section of the population that its working dependents need no remarks. Persons living on their income have also a larger ratio of working dependents because the maintenance of sources of income requires supervision, and co-operation of the members of the family cannot be disregarded. Industry also has a respectable figure against it as several persons follow silk-worm rearing as a spare-time occupation at home and of them quite a large proportion consists of women and children. The figures against unproductive are easily understood. The minor boys and girls of beggars and vagrants follow the calling of their parents as soon as they can handle the bowl and can utter a few hackneyed phrases of their profession. A trip to Kashmir will explain to any one the nature of working dependency in transport when he will find all the members of the Hanji family towing the boat. As regards trade, in the Mufassil boys of a tender age are made to work in the shop as assistants and thus serve a sort of apprenticeship before they are full-fledged shopkeepers.

*162 The ratio of working dependency is lowest in public force and public administration as it ought to be.

463 **191. Proportion of Female Working Dependents per 1,000 Male Working Dependents.**—It will be seen from the marginal table that in some of the important occupations women assist the earners more than the male adults. In industry and trade they are in excess of the working dependents of the other sex. In unproductive they are happily less. In exploitation of animals and vegetation which is obviously a male department they do not stand as competitors. In public administration they are sufficiently advanced. On the whole theirs is an enviable position and nobody will venture to say that they are the same as their sisters of old. A change for the better has indeed come over them which will surely prove of great economic value to the nation in days to come.

Occupation.	Proportion of female working dependents per 1,000 males.
1. Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	120
2. Exploitation of Minerals ..	10,733
3. Industry ..	2,422
4. Transport ..	191
5. Trade ..	1,496
6. Public Force ..	61
7. Public Administration ..	415
8. Professions and Liberal Arts.	140
9. Persons living on their income ..	4,900
10. Domestic Service ..	63,206
11. Insufficiently described occupations ..	89,834
12. Unproductive ..	442

I. Some Important Occupations.

*162 241 **192. Agriculture.**—Of all cultures agriculture is the best as without it the vital requirements of human existence cannot be met. Cultivation in the State engages 558,864 earners and 192,521 working dependents, making a total of 751,385 workers. In 1921 the number of workers was 967,236 and females numbered 259,745 who now show a low figure of 37,965 only. If this difference in the figures of females were to be added to the 1931 total the figures of earners and working dependents would exceed those of 1921. It would be absurd to think of so many women defaulting from the profession in a single decade and all that can be said is that the differences in classification have labelled the 1921 female workers in agriculture as working dependents in domestic service.

206. **General.**—The population engaged in each class of industry is given in the margin. Compared to 1921 statistics most of the industries display an excess excepting those at items 10, 11, 12 and 13. In order of importance textiles stand first engaging as they do 47·4 per cent. of the total population. The next in importance are the industries of dress and the toilet which afford employment to 20·3 per cent. of the population. The third position is occupied by wood industries which employ 11·9 per cent. of the total industrial population. The remaining industries play a minor role and at the lowest rung come mines with three workers therein.

Nature of Industry.	Population in 1931.	Engaged 1921.
1. Mines ..	3	....
2. Textiles ..	4,426	4,451
3. Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom ..	181	....
4. Wood ..	1,118	1,008
5. Metals ..	171	20
6. Ceramics ..	60	....
7. Chemical Products ..	288	....
8. Food Industries ..	391	84
9. Industries of dress and the toilet ..	1,907	894
10. Furniture ..	33	189
11. Building ..	23	204
12. Construction of means of transport ..	108	113
13. Production and transmission of Physical Forces	239	277
14. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	465	....

207. **Textiles.**—The industries grouped under this head are given in the margin with the population supported by each of them. The silk factories are the most important of textile factories. The silk factory at Srinagar is believed to be the biggest in the world. Besides giving employment to hundreds of persons in the factory itself it provides a lucrative supplementary occupation to thousands of persons in the Mufassil. Thus according to the statement furnished by the Director of Sericulture Jammu the total number of operatives in the factory is 254 only while the number of Mufassil rearers on the list is 7,467 and this does not include relatives and dependents of rearers who take part in rearing. The total amount of money distributed to rearers in 1987-88 was 148,812 rupees. The help thus given to rearers who are generally agriculturists for their leisure hour's work is considerable. These two factories are owned by the State. The cotton carpet factories come next with 1,210 employees. The cotton carpets are manufactured in the two Central Jails at Jammu and Srinagar and in various weavers' concerns especially in the Kashmir Province. Shawl and fringe weaving is the industry for which Kashmir is most celebrated. For a brief history of it the reader may refer to page 180 of the 1921 report. This industry affords employment to thousands of adults and immatures in Kashmir but due to economic depression the price of shawls has considerably fallen and an era of cheap shawls has set in and cheapness is acting adversely on the quality of produce. Fringe weaving is an accompaniment of the industry as generally all shawls must have fringes. This industry is, however, bound to decline as various imported machine made fringes of foreign countries are now in the market and due to cheapness of price attract custom.

1. Cotton weaving mills	434
2. „ carpet factories	1,210
3. Silk factories	1,838
4. Dye works	6
5. Lace and embroidery works	477
6. Shawl and fringe weaving establishments ..	829
7. Cotton printing works	3

Embroidery is another important handicraft which brings in money to the artisans of Kashmir. There are several articles which are embroidered from pillow cases and felt rugs to sarees. The sarees, however, the only article for which a very large demand exists in the Indian market.

The proportion of female to male workers under textiles is 23 to 180.

The manager and supervising, technical and clerical staff consists of Indians.

The adult operatives are 2,605 males and 491 females while immature operatives consist of 753 males and 426 females, illustrating the often quoted saying "Every Kashmiri child is born with a needle in his teeth".

[Errata: cf. category IIL, p. 330 for corrections -- Analyst]

208. Wood.—The State has large forest area which brings in largest income to its coffers. The extraction of timber thus rightly accounts for the employment of the largest number of workers viz. 89 per cent. of the total engaged in this class of industry.

Extraction of timber and timber yards	..	..	897
Saw mills	..	..	31
Cane and bamboo factories	..	..	16
Papier machie works	..	..	74

The papier machie works are confined to Kashmir Province, notably the city of Srinagar. These works, however, support only 74 persons. The proportion of female to male workers is 2 per cent.

209. Metals.—The iron and steel works engage 56·7 per cent. of the workers while brass, copper, bronze and tin foundries support 28 per cent. of them, the rest being employed in steel trunk factories.

Iron and steel works	..	..	62
Steel trunk factories	..	..	10
Brass, copper, bronze and tin foundries	..	..	33

210. Ceramics.—Brick works support 75 per cent. of workers leaving only 25 per cent. to pottery. This is easily understood as amongst Hindus there is a strong prejudice against the re-use of an earthen pot when once any one has dined off it. The plate or any other vessel thus defiled is broken which necessitates manufacture of ordinary ware only and precludes the potter from introducing fine or durable improvements in his art. The women workers in ceramics are only 5 per cent. of the total workers.

Brick works	..	..	45
Pottery factories	..	..	15

211. Chemical Products.—The chemical drugs engage 31 per cent. of workers, the soap factories 30 per cent., oil mills 18 per cent. and soda-water factories 11·5. The fireworks and leather and metal polish works have only nominal workers.

Match factories	..	..	30
Fire works	..	..	1
Soda-water factories	..	..	11
Oil mills	..	..	18
Soap factories	..	..	30
Drugs etc.	..	..	10
Leather and Metal Polish factories		..	1

212. Food.—The rice mills and flour mills have 28·6 per cent. and 23 per cent. of workers employed in them respectively. The bakeries and confectionaries have 27 per cent. Women play a very minor part being hardly 2 per cent. of male workers. The water works is a State concern.

Rice mills	..	..	113
Flour ,,	..	..	90
Bakeries etc.	..	..	105
Slaughter houses	..	..	14
Sugar factories	..	..	13
Tobacco and snuff factories	..	..	34
Water works	..	..	27
Wine manufacture	..	..	3

213. Industries of Dress and the Toilet.—These industries occupy a prominent place in the industrial sphere. Darning is the most important group and is practically confined to Kashmir. 63·4 per cent. of workers are employed in this industry. Boot and shoe industries engage 17·8 per cent. while tailoring works account for 14·3 per cent. The females have a little larger share in these industries being slightly in excess of 3 per cent. of total workers.

Boot and shoe factories	..	..	340
Hosiery factories	..	..	17
Tailoring works	..	..	274
Hair and cap factories	..	..	10
Darning works	..	..	1,210

214. Furniture Industries.—The tent factories engage 8·5 per cent. of workers the rest being employed in furniture factories. The furniture manufactured in the State has of late been much improved in quality and finish and with the encouragement that local industries are receiving in the State it is bound to improve still further.

Furniture factories	..	..	39
Tent factories	..	..	3

162
463

215. Production and Transmission of Physical Forces.—This is a State industry. There are two generating stations, one at Mohora in Kashmir Province and the other at Jammu from where light is supplied to the two cities and various other areas. The water works plant at Jammu is also driven by the current supplied from the Jammu Power House.

216. Miscellaneous Industries.—In miscellaneous industries factories of ornaments of gold and silver, factories of musical instruments and printing presses are the most important and support 62·8, 12·9 and 11·6 per cent. of workers respectively. The proportion of female workers is hardly 1 per cent. of the total.

217. General.—Amongst managers numbering 197 there is only 1 who is a foreigner. In supervising and technical staff consisting of 153 persons only 3 are non-Indians and they are engaged as wine merchants. In clerical staff foreigners are conspicuous by their absence. The solitary figure under welfare, doctors etc., points to the conclusion that the labour problem is to all intents and purposes non-existent in the State as the labour is practically sporadic and has no organized union.

Amongst operatives women are less than men. The adult females are 9 per cent. of adult males and immature females 33 per cent. of males of that class.

The total number of operatives is 8,602 out of which 1,836 are young boys and girls. It is the cotton carpet factories, the silk factories, the lace and embroidery works, the shawl and fringe weaving establishment, and the darning works that are responsible for employment of a major portion of immature labour. Most of these works are carried on within the precincts of the house of the manager whose children naturally pick up the art in very young years and practise it along with other operatives.

218. Subsidiary Occupations.—The total strength of earners who have got some subsidiary occupation is 216,192 *i. e.*, 267 persons out of every 1,000 workers have a subsidiary occupation to add to their income. Out of these workers with subsidiary occupation 77 per cent. are engaged in some occupation connected with the exploitation of animals and vegetation, cultivation claiming 97 per cent. of it.

Exploitation of minerals has a very few workers of this kind, there being only 83 workers, 50 out of whom are engaged in exploitation of building material, probably clays.

Industry has 9·5 per cent. of workers to its credit. The textile industries and industries of dress and the toilet, with wood industries play a prominent part in providing work to this small percentage of earners. It appears that the weaver, the carpenter and other artisans follow agricultural as their principal calling and look to their own profession as a subsidiary one. Further in Kashmir Province textile weaving is practised as a cottage industry by a large number of agriculturists which consequently accounts for the above percentage.

Transport—Does not deserve any remark as it has very few workers who rely upon it for addition to their income.

Trade—Supports only 4 per cent. of the total subsidiary workers. The most notable contributions are money-lending, trade in food-stuffs, general storekeeping and shopkeeping and other miscellaneous trades.

Public force and public administration hardly provide 1 per cent. of workers with subsidiary occupation.

Professions and liberal arts carry slightly less than 2 per cent. of workers.

Domestic Service—Similarly accounts for 1 per cent. and so do insufficiently described occupations.

Unproductive Occupations—Do not provide even 1 per cent. of workers with supplementary means of livelihood.

162 X
463

218. Subsidiary Occupations of Agriculturists.—The subsidiary occupations of agriculturists are as stated before contained in State Table IV. The necessity of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists is stressed in nearly every work touching agriculture. All reliable and competent observers are of opinion that farmers in nearly every Province and District in India, are idle for a quarter of the year, if not for a longer period. Even in Lancashire with an acreage of 21 per peasant it is thought that "it would be a great boon if in bad weather and winter the agriculturists had something to do in their homes of a remunerative character..... ... ", and in Italy with an important textile trade of its own "the peasant women of almost every district where mulberry trees can be grown are fully occupied with spinning". (Quoted by Richard B. Gregg in his "Economics of Khaddar".)

The necessity of a subsidiary occupation for agriculturists in the State needs no argument.

220. Rent Receiver.—The proportion of rent receivers with subsidiary occupation to the total of this class for the State is 28 per cent. It is lowest in the Frontier Districts where it is only 18 per cent. pointing to the dearth of subsidiary occupation in that part of the country. In the Jammu Province it is 24 per cent. which also points to the necessity of developing leisure hour occupations in this province. In the Kashmir Province it is 61 per cent. which is highly satisfactory. The reason seems to be that in Kashmir nearly all agriculturists take to Loi weaving at home and a very large number is engaged in Cocoon rearing.

Division.	Total rent receivers.	Rent receivers with subsidiary occupations.
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	30,709	8,206
Jammu Province ..	18,978	4,153
Kashmir " ..	4,273	2,623
Frontier Districts ..	7,850	1,433

In the State taken as a whole agricultural subsidiary occupations claim 13·5 per cent. of total subsidiary workers, Government service 9 per cent., money-lending 3 per cent., trade 8 per cent., priesthood 4 per cent., art and crafts 9 per cent. and 'others' 55 per cent.

In the Jammu Province agricultural occupations have 15·5 per cent. workers, Government service 6 per cent., money-lending 4 per cent., trade 3 per cent., priesthood 3 per cent., arts and crafts 6 per cent. and 'others' 61 per cent.

In the Kashmir Province agricultural occupations engage 16 per cent.' Government service 10 per cent., trade 10 per cent., priesthood 8 per cent., arts and crafts 4 per cent. and 'others' 52 per cent.

In the Frontier Districts agriculture has 3 per cent., Government service 15 per cent., arts 27 per cent. and 'others' 51 per cent.

From the above it appears that the proportions of rent receivers who combine the functions of traders, money-lenders, artisans and priests is not much.

221. Agricultural Labourers.—Amongst agricultural labourers only 22 per cent. have a subsidiary occupation in the State as a whole.

Division.	Total workers.	Workers with subsidiary occupation.
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	11,946	2,521
Jammu Province ..	5,720	2,341
Kashmir " ..	1,577	136
Frontier Districts ..	620	44

The proportion in Jammu Province, Kashmir Province and Frontier Districts is 24, 12 and 9 per cent. respectively.

In the State, general labour provides 5 per cent. of these workers with spare hour work, cattle breeding 8 per cent., agricultural occupations 22 per cent. while 'others' 53 per cent.

In the Jammu Province agricultural occupations claim 22 per cent., general labour 4 per cent., cattle breeding 8 per cent. and 'others' 33 per cent.

In the Kashmir Province agricultural occupations have 20 per cent. and 'others' 51 per cent.

In the Frontier Districts agricultural occupations have 14 per cent. and 'others' 66 per cent.

222. Cultivating Owners and Cultivating Tenants.—Amongst this class the proportion of workers with some subsidiary occupation to total workers is 29 for the State, 26 for the Jammu Province, 36 for Kashmir Province and 16 for the Frontier Districts.

Division	Total workers.	Workers with subsidiary occupation.
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	871,999	254,307
Jammu Province ..	386,393	74,817
Kashmir	391,258	98,228
Frontier Districts ..	94,348	1,262

The agricultural subsidiary occupations support only 4 per cent. of total workers with subsidiary occupations, general labour 1 per cent., Government service 2 per cent., trade 3 per cent. and 'others' 86 per cent.

In the Jammu Province, agriculture provides 5 per cent. of workers with a subsidiary occupation, Government service 3 per cent., trade 4 per cent. and 'others' 82 per cent.

In the Kashmir Province, agriculture is responsible for supporting 3 per cent. of workers, Government service 2 per cent., trade 3 per cent. and 'others' 80 per cent.

In the Frontier Districts, agriculture claims 5 per cent. and 'others' 93 per cent.

223. Occupation by Religion.—State Table VII attempts the distribution of workers in each occupation according to the religion to which they belong. The Hindus like other major religious communities in the State are mostly to be found in agriculture, 20,867 being non-cultivating proprietors, 74,733 being cultivating owners, 77,536 tenant cultivators and 9,318 agricultural labourers. 14,189 of the workers of this faith are herdsmen and shepherds. Domestic service and labour are also their favourite resorts and provide employment to 15,213 and 144,860 workers, the latter class being predominated by females.

The Buddhists are agriculturists first and everything afterwards. They have 12,225 cultivating owners, 1,878 tenant cultivators and 335 agricultural labourers. The only other notable figure under this religion is that of domestic servants who number 7,737 among dint to the classification of women engaged in household work under this head. They have also a noticeable number against 'other religious workers' viz. 971.

The Jains do not follow the multitude in its love of land and are devoted to trade, very few of them making other avenues of livelihood.

The Sikhs are mostly agriculturists having 955 workers amongst non-cultivating proprietors, 6,447 amongst cultivating owners and 3,707 amongst tenant cultivators. They have 3,700 unspecified labourers and 4,032 domestic servants.

The Muslims who constitute the majority community in the State are predominantly agriculturists, having 30,254 non-cultivating proprietors, 438,795 cultivating owners and 230,316 tenant cultivators. Cattle and buffalo breeders number 14,854 while herdsmen and shepherds number 33,851. They have 5,374 cotton spinners and weavers, 3,281 wool spinners and weavers, 4,480 workers are engaged in lace, crepe, embroideries etc., and 4,430 in leather. 3,733 follow carpentry, and 4,837 are engaged in excavation. The number of blacksmiths, oil-men,

butchers, shoe-makers is also considerable. Tailors, dress-makers and darners have 19,173 workers while barbers and hair-dressers have 4,021. 2,251 are engaged in making jewellery and ornaments, while 4,812 are boat owners etc. In domestic service they claim a lion's share of 305,050 and in unspecified labour and work 205,110. The arts and crafts are generally in their hands and they have a large share in trade also. Being a majority community their preponderance in most of the occupations is inevitable. 163 463

The Christians are mostly to be found in scavenging and municipal service, the latter being in their case only another name for scavenging. They are generally drawn from the lower strata of society and as such the preponderance of scavenging is natural. The tribal are engaged in hunting or in disreputable professions.

224. **Occupation by Selected Caste.**—Imperial Table XI contains the statistics of caste occupations and shows how far the traditional occupation is maintaining its ground in each caste. A few of the castes alone will be dealt with here.

Brahmans.—The leisure class devoted to learning and philosophising has come down from its pedestal and only 4 per cent. of its earners are to be found adhering to the traditional calling of its earners viz. priesthood. The majority is supported by agriculture. Trade attracts only 5 per cent. of earners while public force and public administration account for the employment of 4 per cent only. Domestic service is another occupation which attracts a large number of earners of this class. These are specially the illiterate Brahmans who seek to make both ends meet by serving as cooks etc.

The **Chamar**, an important member of the village artisan group has only 12 per cent. of its earners who follow the ancestral calling of shoe-making while the highest number has been diverted to agriculture. The Chamar has been cut off from his moorings by boot and shoe factories which by pandering to the caste among all sections of society to follow the fashions of the day have rendered his ancestral calling uneconomical.

The **barbers** find support for 38 per cent. of their earners in their traditional work and only 32 per cent. living on soil. The great proportion of traditional workers is no doubt due to lack of competition from foreign countries in the field. If his shaving implements have undergone a change he is not affected thereby as even in the old days he was not the manufacturer of instruments. Safety razors are, no doubt, subtracting from his income but their use is limited and cannot affect him appreciably. In the villages safety razors are unknown. The barber is, moreover, a rural surgeon as well.

Amongst **Lohars** 24 per cent. of workers are engaged in traditional occupation of the caste and 21 per cent. in agriculture.

The **Lohar** is subject to the ineffects of competition and earners here show a high percentage of traditional workers.

The **Sunar**, whose labour has nothing to fear from outside competition so long as the age of machinery has not ushered in real economical labour, sticks to his ancestral calling generally. Indeed 60 per cent. of Sunar earners follow the traditional occupation, and only 10 per cent. are to be found in agriculture where their principal function is that of farm labourers.

The **Bafinda** community which is perhaps the greatest sufferer of the modern times due to weaving operations having been seriously curtailed by the machine made imports of foreign cloth has only 22 per cent. of earners in the traditional occupation of weaving and has diverted its energies to agriculture where 42 per cent. of earners are employed. It is clear that his art would have been extinct but for some special tastes of the people to which he alone can cater.

162
463

Out of one hundred Kumhar earners 31 are to be found in traditional calling and 58 in agriculture. The products of his wheel are not in much demand due to the abundance of brass and copper vessels which are looked upon as indicative of social standing and do not cost much. They are further not broken up when defiled like earthen vessels. The Jat who is traditionally agriculturist sticks to his calling and has 91 per cent. of earners in that occupation.

From the above brief account it is clear that artisans who have to face a severe competition of machine made goods have been severely hit and have turned to land. The agriculturist who was already in that calling sticks to it. Land is the only safety valve to which all castes look for an escape from the disaster facing them. The old economic division of society has to a very large extent disappeared. Most of the castes are cut off form their ancient moorings, which has led to unemployment and economic distress.

221. Occupations of Anglo-indians and Europeans.—(*i*) *Anglo-Indians.*—The number of Anglo-Indians in the State is limited and they are mostly to be found in State service or following arts and professions. A considerable number subsists on domestic service. They have no land in the land.

(*ii*) *Europeans*—are mainly dependant on industry, trade and State service. In arts and professions also their number is considerable. 18 of their earners have independent means of livelihood and 16 resort to domestic service for their support.

226. Mixed Occupations.—*State* Table V sets forth statistics of certain important combinations of occupations found in the State. No attempt has been made to extract figures for each combined group for all districts in the State and only such districts have been selected as present a fairly large number of followers of a particular combination.

227. Cultivating Owners and Money-lenders.—Persons who returned 'cultivating owners' as their principal occupation and money-lending as their subsidiary occupation have been tabulated for Jammu, Kathua, Riasi and Mirpur districts. As will be seen from the table referred to above their number is largest in the Kathua district where this class of cultivators seems to consist of moneyed men. In others it is only nominal which confirms the statement that agriculture can hardly find money to finance its own operations. As regards money-lenders who are cultivating owners their number is even much smaller and it is plain that money-lenders do not take to the plough even if they happen to acquire land.

228. Rent-receiving Owners and Government Servants.—The rent-receiving owners of land whom we styled as non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind who follow Government service as a subsidiary occupation figure most in the Udhampur district and Poonch Jagir. Their centuries are found fairly distributed in nearly all districts of the Jammu Province exclusive of the Jagir of Poonch.

223. Agricultural Labourers and General Labourers and vice versa.—It is a fact of common knowledge that labour in the State is not immobile and is chiefly unskilled. The same person who would assist in reaping corn and winnowing it at harvest time will take up a spade and turn to digging a canal when the agricultural operations do not need his services. On another day he will be felling trees in a forest and thus like a chameleon he changes colours. The agricultural labourers are most numerous in the Jammu district but those who take to general labour as their subsidiary occupations have a higher proportion in the Riasi district.

The general labourers who turn to agricultural labour to supplement their earnings are found in all districts of the Jammu Province but their proportion is highest in the Kathua district.

162*
463

230. Shopkeepers and Money-lenders and vice versa.—Shopkeepers in the Mufassil generally sell on credit as the agriculturists who form his clients, have little money to make cash purchases. The debts gradually accumulate as the agriculturist-debtor hopelessly lacking in arithmetical calculations and with the carelessness characteristic of his class, refuses to look into their contents and volume till they become too heavy for him when some settlement is considered necessary. This turns a shopkeeper into a money-lender. In the rural areas this practice is well-nigh universal though the returns do not reveal this fact, simply because the shopkeeper of the kind described above is not a money-lender by choice but by sheer force of circumstances. The highest number of money-lending shopkeepers is reported by the district of Mirpur which is the stronghold of the trading community.

Persons who are principally money-lenders but attend to shopkeeping as a subsidiary occupation are also more numerous in the Mirpur district than in the Udhampur or the Jammu districts where only 1 and 20 males out of a strength of 420 and 338 money-lenders carry on this supplementary occupation.

231. Oil Pressers and Transport by Pack Animals.—The well-known caste of Telis combines these occupations. In the Mufassil where roads for vehicular traffic do not exist the Teli's bullocks and the Kumhar's asses are most useful of transport animals. The figures show a greater proportion in Kathua than in Mirpur district.

232. Hanjis and Fishermen.—Having dealt with some of the combination of occupations found in the Jammu Province we may turn our attention to the Kashmir Province where the familiar figure of Hanji combining fishing with his main occupation confronts us. The proportion of those who combine these two occupations is larger in Baramulla than in the Srinagar district.

233. Hanjis and Vegetable-sellers and vice versa.—Hanji is in fact a versatile fellow and does not content himself with transporting vegetables but comes down to sell them. The proportion of such persons as combine these occupations is higher in Baramulla than in the Srinagar district.

234. State Service and Agriculture.—Persons who combine these two occupations are highly estimated in the popular world.

To have an interest in land and the security of income from State service is an ideal at which many a cultivator shoots with varying degrees of success. The Srinagar district is the luckiest in this respect while Baramulla and Muzaffarabad have also a crumb of comfort.

235. Occupations in Cities: Srinagar City.—The total strength of earners, working dependents and non-working dependents enumerated in the city of Srinagar are given in the margin.

Earners	..	..	49,450
Working dependents	..	..	3,878
Non-working dependents	..	..	129,331

The earners form about 28 per cent. of the total population while non-working dependents 70 per cent. Of the earners 2,722 are engaged in exploitation of animals and vegetation. This is due to the inclusion of a number of villages with their large agricultural areas within the municipal limits. The exploitation of minerals engages 746 earners. Industry supports 43 per cent. of earners and casts agriculture from its premier position which it successfully holds in other districts. Most of the industrial concerns of the district are located in the city. Transport claims 4 per cent. of earners. The Jhelum river is exploited to its maximum here and serves both for the transport of human beings as well as merchandise. The city is further surrounded by a net work of motor roads and the traffic during summer months is considerable. In respect of trade which supports 8 per cent. of earners the city occupies a prominent position being the emporium for the entire province of Kashmir and carrying on trade even with distant countries. Public force and public administration combine to support

Avi Kashmir Avi

12 per cent. of earners. This percentage is due to the city being the summer capital of His Highness' Government which gives it an advantage over other towns in getting her sons enlisted in Government service. Professions and liberal arts give employment to 4 per cent. of earners. Persons living on their own means of income are 2 per cent. while vague occupations and domestic service claim 18 per cent. leaving 1 per cent. to unproductive works.

236. Jammu City.—The number of earners, working dependents and non-working dependents is shown in the margin. The earners form nearly 36 per cent. of the population of the city while non-working dependents are 51 per cent. of it, the working dependents making up the rest.

Earners	13,544
Working dependents ..	5,823
Non-working dependents	19,877

The exploitation of animals and vegetation supports nearly 20 per cent. of earner which is a much higher figure than reported by the city of Srinagar. In minerals again we find only one solitary worker. Industry accounts for engagement of 20 per cent. of earners compared to 43 per cent. of Srinagar city. The chief industries are those of wood, metal, food, dress and toilet. In transport 5 per cent. of earners are engaged and transport by road is the chief form of transport in the city. Trade claims 15 per cent. of earners compared to 8 per cent. of Srinagar. The city is the terminus of a railway and the possibilities of expansion of trade are numerous. The customs barrier, however, seriously cripples trade. Public force and administration engage 21 per cent. of workers. The city is the winter capital of His Highness' Government and this high percentage is the result of the presence of Government offices in the city at the time of taking Census. Professions and liberal arts have 7 per cent. of earners while 3 per cent. are such as live on their income. Domestic service and vaguely returned occupations account for 22 per cent. of earners and leave 2 per cent. to unproductive groups.

237. Educated Unemployment.—A special feature of the 1931 Census was the institution of an enquiry into the volume of unemployment prevailing amongst persons who have received English education. The schedule was drafted and printed in English and vernacular and the enumerating agency was instructed to get it filled by the unemployed themselves. Either the news did not reach all quarters or the unemployed scented the purpose as being of no immediate benefit to them, the results were not convincing and fell short of the expectation. Though it was possible to obtain statistics from various communities of the number of unemployed of each community and judge the accuracy of Census returns, the attempt was abandoned mainly due to the apprehension that each community will seek to exaggerate the volume of unemployment and we will be placed between scylla and charybdis of either accepting their statements in toto or getting them re-examined by a further prolonged enquiry. Moreover, the problem of unemployment in a country where English literacy is so low as in the State cannot be acute and the mountains in labour, even if undertaken, would have produced a poor mouse only.

238. The unemployed who possess a higher qualification than that of a matric) are 289 only exclusive of 73 unemployed who are below 20 years of age. Of these 226 are Brahmans and 26 other Hindus. The Muslims number 37 only. It is very much in the fitness of things that the Brahman who inherits traditions of learning from the past should be most exposed to the uncertainty of employment. The Muslims and others who have a stake in the land naturally do not take to education keenly especially when the education provided in schools and colleges is of a purely literary nature and does not enable the bookish student to pursue any calling except that of a clerk in Government service without further training. The depressed classes do not reveal any unemployment and the obvious reason is that very few members of that community have the means and capacity to undergo a course of literary education which eventually turns out to be a drug in the market. The Anglo-Indians and other classes also have no [illegible]...ate unemployed due to their small numbers in the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—A.

EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDENTS.

Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.
1	2	1	2
Non-working Dependents ..	4,720	F—Trade ..	55
All Occupations [Earners (principal occupation) and Working Dependents] ..	5,280	23. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ..	6
A—Production of Raw Materials ..	2,345	25. Trade in textiles ..	6
I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ..	2,242	26. „ in skins, leather and furs..	1
1. Pasture and Agriculture ..	2,238	27. „ in wood ..	2
(a) Cultivation ..	2,061	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ..	5
(b) Cultivation of special crops etc. ..	3	32. Other trade in food-stuffs ..	32
(c) Forestry ..	4	33. Trade in clothing and toilet articles ..	3
(d) Stock-raising ..	169	34. Trade in furniture ..	1
(e) Raising of small animals and insects ..	1	36. „ in means of transport ..	6
2. Fishing and Hunting ..	4	37. „ in fuel ..	4
II—Exploitation of Minerals ..	3	39. „ of other sorts ..	20
4. Non-metallic minerals ..	3	G—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	93
B—Preparation and supply of Material Substances ..	341	*VI—Public Force* ..	22
III—Industry ..	229	40. Army ..	15
5. Textiles ..	45	42. Police ..	7
6. Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom ..	14	*VII—Public Administration* ..	36
7. Wood ..	28	44. Public Administration ..	36
8. Metals ..	12	*VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts* ..	40
9. Ceramics ..	12	45. Religion ..	24
10. Chemical products properly so called and analogous ..	7	46. Law ..	2
11. Food industries ..	14	47. Medicine ..	3
12. Industries of dress and the toilet	84	48. Instruction ..	6
14. Building industries ..	2	49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ..	5
15. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	11	D—Miscellaneous ..	2,596
IV—Transport ..	29	*IX—Persons living on their income* ..	7
18. Transport by water ..	13	50. Persons living principally on their income ..	7
20. „ by road ..	12	*X—Domestic service* ..	1,574
22. Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone service ..	2	51. Domestic service ..	1,574
		XI—Insufficiently described occupations ..	972
		52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ..	972
		XII—Unproductive ..	27
		53. Inmates of Jails, Asylums and Alms houses ..	5
		54. Beggars, Vagrants and Prostitutes	22

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I—B.

EARNERS AS SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION.

*162
463

Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.	Class, Sub-class and Order.	No. per 10,000 of total population.
1	2	1	2
All Occupations ..	583	25. Trade in textiles ..	1
		27. „ in wood ..	1
A—Production of Raw Materials ..	459	32. Other trade in food-stuffs ..	7
		36. Trade in means of transport ..	1
I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ..	429	37. „ in fuel ..	2
		39. „ of other sorts ..	9
1. Pasture and Agriculture ..	423	**C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts**	27
(a) Cultivation ..	345		
(b) Cultivation of special crops etc. ..	2	*VI—Public Force* ..	8
(c) Forestry ..	1	40. Army ..	5
(d) Stock-raising ..	10	43. Police ..	3
2. Fishing and Hunting ..	1	*VII—Public Administration* ..	9
B—Preparation and supply of Material Substances ..	85	44. Public Administration ..	9
III—Industry ..	56	*VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts* ..	10
		45. Religion ..	7
5. Textiles ..	14	47. Medicine ..	1
6. Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom ..	5	48. Instruction ..	1
7. Wood ..	9	49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 44) ..	1
8. Metals ..	4		
9. Ceramics ..	5	**D—Miscellaneous** ..	22
10. Chemical products properly so called and analogous ..	3	*IX—Persons living on their income* ..	2
11. Food industries ..	2		
12. Industries of dress and the toilet	12	50. Persons living principally on their income ..	2
17. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	2	*X—Domestic Service* ..	7
IV—Transport ..	6	51. Domestic service ..	7
19. Transport by water ..	2	*XI—Insufficiently described occupations* ..	8
20. „ by road ..	2	52. General terms which not indicate a definite occupation ..	8
V—Trade ..	24	*XII—Unproductive* ..	5
22. Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance ..	2	54. Beggars, Vagrants and Prostitutes ..	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—A.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS (PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION) AND WORKING DEPENDENTS BY SUB-CLASSES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Natural Division.	Total 1,000.			Number per mille of the total population occupied as Earners (principal occupation) and Working Dependents in											
	Non-working Dependents.	Working Dependents.	Earners (principal occupation).	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals.	Sub-class III.—Industry.	Sub-class IV.—Transport.	Sub-class V.—Trade.	Sub-class VI.—Public Force.	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income.	Sub-class X.—Domestic Service.	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive.
1	2	3		8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	472	306	222	425	1	43	5	16	5	7	7	1	238	124	8
Jammu Province..	474	283	243	400	..	39	4	12	6	6	6	2	80	363	10
Kashmir ..	471	232	197	376	1	56	7	16	3	8	7	1	510	10	5
Frontier Districts.	465	311	224	469	..	5	1	6	4	4	10	..	456	42	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II—B.

DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS (SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION) BY SUB-CLASSES AND NATURAL DIVISIONS.

Natural Division.	Number per mille (1,000) of total population of Earners having a Subsidiary Occupation in											
	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation.	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals.	Sub-class III.—Industry.	Sub-class IV.—Transport.	Sub-class V.—Trade.	Sub-class VI.—Public Force.	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration.	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts.	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income.	Sub-class X.—Domestic Service.	Sub-class XI.—Insufficiently described occupations.	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Jammu and Kashmir State	774	—	95	9	40	13	15	15	4	13	13	7
Jammu Province —	739	—	109	5	33	22	14	19	6	14	15	8
Kashmir —	806	1	83	14	38	6	15	13	1	9	10	6
Frontier Districts —	899	3	14	3	11	40	13	32	—	12	3	5

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

Group No.	Occupation.	No. of Earners and Working Dependents.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Total Working Population	974,101	951,204	976
	A.—Production of Raw Materials ..	772,092	46,361	60
	I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ..	771,254	46,106	60
	1. Pasture and Agriculture ..	760,907	45,942	60
	(a) Cultivation ..	713,422	37,965	53
1	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ..	35,088	8,961	256
2	Estate agents and managers of owners ..	7	17	2,429
3	Cultivating owners ..	417,563	12,956	31
6	Tenant cultivators ..	248,736	14,004	56
7	Agricultural labourers ..	11,918	1,941	169
	(b) Cultivation of special crops, fruits etc. ..	921	221	240
16	Market gardeners, flowers and fruit growers ..	921	218	236
	(d) Stock-raising ..	33,920	7,738	143
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ..	13,361	1,078	80
23	Herdsmen, shepherds and breeders of other animals ..	40,271	6,662	165
	2. Fishing and hunting ..	1,347	164	122
27	Fishing and poaching ..	1,299	164	127
	II.—Exploitation of Minerals ..	838	255	304
	3. Metallic minerals ..	48	17	354
29	Gold ..	23	17	739
	4. Non-metallic minerals ..	790	238	301
37	Building materials ..	758	238	315
	B.—Preparation and supply of Material Substances ..	107,799	16,576	153
	III.—Industry ..	77,681	11,334	146
	5. Textiles ..	10,670	6,627	621
42	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing ..	306	107	350
43	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	5,133	2,502	499
48	Wool carding, spinning and weaving ..	892	1,637	1,835
50	Lace, crape, embroideries, fringes etc., and insufficiently described textile industries ..	3,343	1,301	389
	6. Hides, skins and hard material from the animal kingdom	4,892	436	91
51	Working in leather ..	4,009	411	89
52	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles, brush makers ..	66	15	227
	7. Wood ..	9,076	862	95
58	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo reeds or similar materials ..	2,073	503	243

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—(*continued*).

Occupation of Females by Sub-classes and Selected Orders and Groups.

Group No.	Occupation.	No. of earners and working dependents.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	9. Ceramics ..	3,772	606	161
63	Potters and makers of earthen ware ..	1,520	601	169
	10. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ..	2,501	153	61
68	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	2,402	130	54
	11. Food Industries ..	4,748	234	49
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	1,627	153	93
72	Grain Parchers etc. ..	93	50	538
	12. Industries of dress and the toilet ..	26,083	2,391	1·6
82	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ..	2,729	383	141
83	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners ..	16,808	2,974	176
84	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear ..	1,900	323	170
85	Washing and cleaning ..	1,189	148	123
87	Other Industries connected with the toilet ..	62	19	452
	13. Furniture Industries ..	64	13	254
88	Cabinet makers, carriage-painters etc. ..	62	14	226
	14. Building Industries ..	633	27	43
90	Lime burners, cement workers, excavators and well sinkers, stone cutters and dressers; brick layers and masons; builders (other than buildings made of bamboo or similar materials), painters, decorators of houses, tilers, plumbers, etc. ..	622	27	43
	17. Miscellaneous and undefined in Industries ..	3,932	277	70
100	Scavenging ..	421	234	556
	IV.—Transport ..	4,242	227	53
	19. Transport by water ..	2,964	223	64
	20. „ „ road ..	1,280	271	69
106	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ..	1,801	243	181
	V.—Trade ..	22,227	4,244	279
	22. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance ..	2,005	139	62
115	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers and their employees ..	2,062	129	62
	27. Trade in wood ..	642	97	148
119	Trade in wood (not in fire-wood) ..	602	89	139
	31. Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc. ..	1,809	169	113
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, serais etc. (and employees) ..	1,139	143	126
	32. Other trade in food-stuffs ..	8,794	2,207	250
129	Grain and pulse dealers ..	3,156	2,518	798
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry ..	602	139	229
134	Dealers in other food-stuffs ..	2,096	191	64

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III—(*concluded*).

OCCUPATION OF FEMALES BY SUB-CLASSES AND SELECTED ORDERS AND GROUPS.

Group No.	Occupation.	No. of Earners and Workers dependents.		No. of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5
	III. Trade in fuel ..	372	1,000	2,770
143	Dealers in fire-wood, charcoal, coal, coke, etc. ..	372	1,000	2,770
	C.—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..	84,881	1,784	27
	VII.—Public Administration ..	32,710	497	15
	44. Public administration ..	32,706	439	14
158	Service of the State ..	11,817	348	29
161	Municipal and other local (not village) service ..	484	66	137
	VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ..	52,179	922	18
	45. Religion ..	6,110	244	40
162	Priests, Ministers, etc. ..	5,084	185	43
164	Hindu, sects and religious conditions ..	1,022	117	114
165	Other religious workers ..	2,000	107	53
	47. Medicine ..	1,000	134	134
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. ..	212	96	200
	48. Instruction ..	1,001	779	78
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds ..	1,440	126	87
178	Clerks and servants connected with education ..	402	44	117
	49. Letters, arts and sciences (other than 46) ..	1,100	42	38
187	Musicians (composers and performers) other than military) actors, dancers, etc. ..	772	20	24
	D.—Miscellaneous ..	60,000	000,071	14,797
	XI. *Persons living on their income* ..	2,077	000	200
	60. Persons living principally on their income ..	2,077	000	200
188	Pensioners (other than of agricultural land), land and scholarship holders and pensioners ..	2,077	000	200
	X.—Domestic Service ..	22,220	000,002	22,210
	61. Domestic service ..	22,220	000,001	10,010
191	Private motor drivers and grooms ..	2,207	2,000	1,420
197	Other domestic service ..	22,200	001,010	10,000
	XI.—Unoccupied or Unspecified occupations ..	22 000	007,774	27,002
	62. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation ..	22,220	007,774	27,002
200	Workmen otherwise unspecified ..	210	.....	.....
201	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ..	22,272	007,747	20,000
	XII.—Unproductive ..	20,022	4,112	212
	63. Inmates of Jails, Asylums and alms houses ..	702	000	1,000
202	Inmates of Jails, Asylums and alms houses ..	702	000	1,012
	64. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes ..	2,270	2,212	212
205	Beggars and vagrants ..	2,000	2,042	200
206	Prostitutes and prostitutes ..	200	272	1,407

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV.

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

Group No.	Occupation.	Working Population in 1931.			
		Persons and workers in families.	Total persons showing actual means of subsistence.	Total working dependants.	Persons in subsidiary occupations.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	All Occupations ..	1,988,703	938,148	1,117,158	318,190
	A.—Production of Raw Materials ..	813,463	440,700	227,684	167,283
	I.—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ..	*439,200*	*239,932*	*227,648*	*127,311*
	2. Pasture and Agriculture ..	*411,809*	*233,200*	*221,212*	*107,615*
	(a) Cultivators ..	791,387	438,100	195,211	142,744
3	Non-cultivating proprietors taking rent in money or kind ..	44,027	30,000	14,993	8,910
5	Cultivating owners ..	420,100	224,111	105,427	91,514
6	Tenant cultivators ..	202,100	100,227	69,500	30,313
7	Agricultural labourers ..	13,439	11,240	1,013	2,211
	(a) Cultivators of special crops, fruits etc. ..	1,248	1,062	90	622
10	Market gardeners, flower and fruit growers ..	1,130	1,062	77	600
	(a) Forestry ..	1,022	1,400	21	502
17	Forest Officers, Rangers, Guards etc. ..	1,201	1,172	7	216
19	Wood cutters and charcoal burners ..	242	210	22	42
	(d) Stock-raising ..	61,004	21,027	24,027	2,750
21	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers ..	14,420	6,217	7,212	1,443
23	Hardware, staple-ds and handlers of other materials ..	46,222	12,240	20,202	2,124
	B. Fishing and Hunting ..	*1,222*	*1,240*	*222*	*204*
27	Fishing and pearling ..	1,422	1,200	222	212
	II.—Exploitation of Minerals ..	*1,022*	*227*	*224*	*22*
	4. Non-metallic minerals ..	*1,222*	*224*	*222*	*22*
37	Building materials (including stone materials for repairs, embankments and ships) ..	222	722	222	22
	B.—Preparation and supply of Material Substances ..	224,177	114,202	6,012	22,242
	III.—Industry ..	*22,242*	*22,242*	*7,222*	*22,222*
	5. Textiles ..	*22,227*	*22,222*	*4,272*	*4,242*
42	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving ..	7,222	6,422	1,272	2,224
44	Wool sorting, spinning and weaving ..	2,222	222	1,222	224
46	Lace, carpet, embroideries, fringes etc., and handicrafts (textile) ..	4,224	2,222	1,422	242
	6. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom ..	*2,272*	*4,272*	*222*	*2,272*
52	Working in leather ..	2,222	4,227	222	1,222
	7. Wood ..	*22,222*	*2,224*	*222*	*4,247*
54	Sawyers ..	1,744	1,722	22	272
56	Carpenters, turners and joiners, etc. ..	4,222	2,222	222	1,222
60	Basket makers and other industries of woody materials, including horse and furniture and builders working with furniture, wools or similar materials ..	2,272	2,222	72	1,224

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(*continued*).

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

Order No.	Occupation.	Working Population in 1921.			
		Earners and working dependents	Total persons allowing for subsidiary occupations.	Total working dependents.	Persons in subsidiary occupations.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A. Metals ..	*4,241*	*4,048*	*393*	*1,229*
69	Blacksmiths, other workers in iron, makers of implements	2,824	2,300	156	1,008
	B. Ceramics ..	*4,272*	*4,272*	*899*	*2,911*
62	Potters and makers of earthen ware ..	4,181	3 983	196	1,903
	D. Chemical products properly so-called and analogous ..	*2,854*	*2,527*	*277*	*2,260*
66	Manufacture and refining of vegetable oils ..	2,832	2 418	116	1 078
	E. Food Industries ..	*5,097*	*4,553*	*344*	*880*
71	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	1,782	1,730	82	477
73	Distillers ..	1,366	1,215	31	109
74	Sweetmeat and confectionery makers ..	615	555	23	97
	H. Industries of dress and the toilet ..	*20,579*	*21,272*	*2,807*	*4,535*
92	Boot, shoe, sandal and clog makers ..	8,114	2,833	299	1,388
93	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners ..	10,922	10,301	1,841	1,715
94	Embroiderers, hat-makers and makers of other articles of wear ..	2,226	1,962	272	98
95	Washing and cleaning ..	1,225	1,201	34	348
96	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers ..	3,900	3,740	154	1,348
	J. Miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	*4,259*	*4,118*	*211*	*899*
98	Makers of jewellery and ornaments ..	3,414	3,260	43	453
100	Sawyers ..	855	880	96	110
	IV.—Transport ..	*8,225*	*8,252*	*467*	*1,877*
	(i). Transport by water ..	*1,819*	*1,977*	*293*	*1,154*
102	Ship-owners, boat-owners and their employees, officers, mariners, etc., ship-brokers, boatmen and coxswains ..	3,877	3,278	279	1,006
	(ii). Transport by road ..	*4,261*	*4,092*	*353*	*648*
108	Labourers employed on roads and bridges ..	1,743	1,661	92	190
110	Pack elephant, camel, mules, ass and bullock owners and drivers ..	1,364	1,293	90	253
	(iii). Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone service ..	*844*	*841*	*4*	*122*
	V.—Trade ..	*21,827*	*19,993*	*1,644*	*5,832*
	(i). Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance ..	*2,158*	*2,156*	*89*	*1,399*
113	Bank managers, money-lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money-changers and brokers and their employees	2,183	2,156	89	1,199
117	Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton silk, hair and other textiles ..	2,091	2,080	98	498
	(ii). Trade in wood ..	*782*	*737*	*33*	*245*
119	Trade in wood (not in firewood) ..	877	870	7	139
	(i). Hotels, cafes, restaurants etc. ..	*1,878*	*1,698*	*72*	*333*
127	Owners and managers of hotels, cook shops, aerated shops, etc., (and employees) ..	1,261	1,261	70	81

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AV1

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(*continued*).

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

Group No.	Occupation.	Working Population in 1931.			
		Earners and working dependents.	Total earners showing occupation as principal.	Total working dependents.	Earners as subsidiary occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	22. *Other trade in food-stuffs* ...	*11,751*	*11,347*	*404*	*2,473*
129	Grain and pulse dealers ..	8,713	8,577	26	925
130	Dealers in sweetmeat, sugar and spices ...	1,312	1,298	14	299
131	Dealers in dairy products, eggs and poultry ..	814	788	26	423
134	Dealers in other food-stuffs ..	3,189	2,890	299	709
	23. *Trade in clothing and toilet articles* ..	*883*	*882*	*1*	*68*
138	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.) ..	883	882	1	68
	26. *Trade in means of transport* ..	*2,382*	*2,325*	*57*	*358*
142	Dealers and hirers in mechanical transport, motors, cycles, etc. ..	533	523	10	80
143	Dealers and hirers in other carriages, carts, boats, etc. ..	617	616	1	34
144	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc. ..	1,232	1,186	46	244
	27. *Trade in fuel* ..	*2,209*	*617*	*653*	*639*
145	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung etc. ..	1,209	617	653	639
	28. *Trade of other sorts* ..	*7,127*	*6,969*	*158*	*2,030*
189	General store-keepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified ..	6,258	6,130	128	1,382
	6—Public Administration and Liberal Arts ..	26,945	25,675	670	9,543
	VI.—Public Force ..	*9,234*	*9,099*	*35*	*2,927*
	46. *Army* ..	*5,832*	*5,808*	*24*	*1,732*
153	Army (Imperial) ..	829	829	....	1,007
156	Army (Indian States) ..	4,784	4,779	15	725
	48. *Police* ..	*3,421*	*3,291*	*20*	*1,195*
187	Police ..	2,578	2,568	8	614
188	Village watchmen ..	935	923	12	371
	VII.—Public Administration ...	*12,139*	*12,060*	*133*	*4,033*
	51. *Public Administration* ..	*12,139*	*12,008*	*131*	*4,032*
189	Service of the State ..	12,028	11,147	115	2,908
191	Municipal and other local (not village) service ..	903	861	1	30
	VIII.—Professions and Liberal Arts ..	*13,572*	*13,376*	*303*	*4,509*
	58. *Religion* ..	*5,022*	*4,835*	*197*	*2,439*
192	Priests, Ministers, etc. ..	4,264	4,167	117	1,070
194	Monks, nuns and religious mendicants ..	1,130	1,111	29	454
199	Other religious workers ..	3,503	3,479	58	914
196	Servants in religious edifices, burial and burning grounds, pilgrim conductors and circumcisers, etc. ..	996	987	9	370

162 X
463

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AVI

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV—(*concluded*).

SELECTED OCCUPATIONS.

Group No.	Occupation.	Working Population in 1931.			
		Earners and working dependents.	Total earners showing occupation as principal.	Total working dependents.	Earners as subsidiary occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	46. Law —	579	567	15	139
167	Lawyers of all kinds, including Qazis, law agents and Mukhtiars —	134	123	2	38
168	Lawyers' clerks, petition-writers, etc. —	453	453	10	101
	47. Medicine —	2,227	2,213	34	295
169	Registered medical practitioners including oculists —	280	276	4	49
170	Other persons practising the healing art without being registered —	300	296	3	87
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc. —	607	622	5	49
	48. Instruction —	2,110	2,062	42	274
174	Professors and teachers of all kinds —	1,294	1,271	23	238
175	Clerks and servants connected with education —	616	591	25	136
	49. Letters, arts and science (other than 44) —	1,240	1,199	41	173
182	Musicians (composers and performers other than military) actors, dancers, etc. —	797	780	17	382
	B—Miscellaneous —	948,730	87,243	870,357	7,207
	IX.—Persons living on their income —	2,072	2,067	905	843
188	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners —	2,072	2,067	905	843
	X.—Domestic service —	873,909	83,717	540,183	2,527
	51. Domestic service —	873,909	83,717	540,183	2,527
196	Private motor-drivers and cleaners —	6,075	2,186	3,889	343
197	Other domestic service —	867,834	81,531	536,294	2,220
	XI.—Insufficiently described occupations —	337,819	30,276	326,743	2,220
	52. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation —	337,819	30,276	326,743	2,220
198	Manufacturers, business men and contractors otherwise unspecified —	1,774	1,753	21	223
199	Mechanics otherwise unspecified —	339	330	199	44
201	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified —	334,130	27,899	326,721	2,113
	XII.—Unproductive —	33,339	33,333	3,333	3,333
	54. Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes —	22,324	22,276	2,661	2,339
203	Beggars and vagrants —	11,973	10,014	1,333	1,343

NOTE.—Due to changes in classification of workers and occupations figures of 1931 Census do not precisely correspond with those of 1921 and 1911 which have accordingly been omitted from this table.

6:India G-3 (1931)1933 AVI Kashmir AV I

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V.

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

162 X
463

Caste and Occupation.	Number (per 1,000 workers) engaged on each occupation.	Number of females worke per 100 males
1	2	3
Hindu.		
Brahmans	.....	7
Priests	41·2	4
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	730·3	7
Extraction of minerals	·2	63
Industry	32·9	72
Transport	7·7	8
Trade	80·9	1
Public Force	14·9	.....
Public Administration	31·2	2
Arts and Professions	17·4	10
Persons living on their income	7·05	4
Domestic service	27·10	19
Insufficiently described occupations	9·07	61
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	0·10	17
Chamar	.....	9
Cobblers	120·1	7
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	739·7	10
Extraction of minerals	4·3	2
Industry	11·6	161
Transport	13·4	12
Trade	7·0	9
Public Force	2·0	.....
Public Administration	0·1	1
Arts and Professions	·4	100
Persons living on their income	2·4	.....
Domestic service	10·2	16
Insufficiently described occupations	12·9	62
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	2·1	111
Chuhra	.....	9
Scavenging	100·7	4
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	862·3	1
Extraction of minerals	.....	.....
Industry	2·0	.....
Transport	.....	.....
Trade	12·5	.....
Public Force	.....	.....
Public Administration	12·2	20

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*continued*).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

162

463

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Arts and Professions	22·2	25
Persons living on their income	4·3	.....
Domestic service	2·9	.....
Inefficiently described occupations	.....	.....
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	22·2	43
Rajput	.....	7
Barbers	884·4	.....
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	333·3	17
Extraction of minerals	·8	.....
Industry	21·0	47
Transport	9·2	130
Trade	4·6	.....
Public Force	9·2	.....
Public Administration	10·5	.....
Arts and Professions	3·8	1
Persons living on their income	3·8	.....
Domestic service	9·2	1
Inefficiently described occupations	9·2	40
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	3·8	.....
Jat	.....	2
Agriculture	980·0	1
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	20·7	60
Extraction of minerals	·7	.....
Industry	7·0	100
Transport	4·8	.....
Trade	2·9	5
Public Force	9·6	.....
Public Administration	4·8	5
Arts and Professions	2·1	20
Persons living on their income	9·1	10
Domestic service	13·3	7
Inefficiently described occupations	4·3	14
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	9·6	11
Jhinwar	.....	33
Water-bearing	971·9	35
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	11·6	10
Extraction of minerals	6·8	.....
Industry	10·5	0

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—*(continued)*.

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

162*
463

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Transport	344	26
Trade	673	2
Public Force..	182	.....
Public Administration	148	6
Arts and Professions	352	11
Persons living on their income	174	9
Domestic service	1419	21
Insufficiently described occupations	418	86
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	23	60
Kashmiri Pandit	.....	3
State service	332·9	1
Registration of animals and vegetation	297·9	2
Extraction of minerals	.....	.....
Industry	194	9
Transport	49	4
Trade	1429	.....
Public Force..	199	.....
Public Administration	19	68
Arts and Professions	732	1
Persons living on their income	391	9
Domestic service	997	1
Insufficiently described occupations	377	3
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	97	5
Khatri	.....	4
Trade and State service	687·7	8
Registration of animals and vegetation	307·2	7
Extraction of minerals	1·6	.....
Industry	1196	14
Transport	395	8
Trade	196	1
Public Force..	·7	.....
Public Administration	·9	.....
Arts and Professions	396	91
Persons living on their income	396	8
Domestic service	899	11
Insufficiently described occupations	196	86
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	99	19

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*continued*).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

*162
463

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1000 males.
1	2	3
Labar	.....	9
Blacksmiths	3429	.....
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	6726	12
Extraction of minerals	23	10
Industry	212	27
Transport	23	.....
Trade	27	.....
Public Force	170	.....
Public Administrative	20	27
Arts and Professions	15	5
Persons living on their income	20	17
Domestic service	101	20
Insufficiently described occupations	91	72
Beggars, vagrants and inmates of Jails	18	100
Mahajan	.....	6
Trade and money-lending	9749	2
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	1189	5
Extraction of minerals	10	20
Industry	102	62
Transport	50	5
Trade	9	.....
Public Force	52	.....
Public Administrative	419	2
Arts and Professions	276	26
Persons living on their income	93	19
Domestic service	407	7
Insufficiently described occupations	196	110
Beggars, vagrants and inmates of Jails	91	9
Rajput	.....	7
State service and agriculture	7849	6
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	.....	6
Extraction of minerals	24	62
Industry	24	47
Transport	27	20
Trade	24	1
Public Force	104	.....
Public Administrative	24	3
Arts and Professions	27	12

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*continued*).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

162 x
463

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Persons living on their income	92	6
Domestic service	187	7
Land-Robustly described occupations	29	131
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	12	30
Turkhan	.....	6
Cooperative	4103	1
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	4716	10
Extraction of minerals	91	10
Industry	196	38
Transport	27	33
Trade	84	.....
Public Force	91	.....
Public Administration	37	.....
Arts and Professions	24	45
Persons living on their income	17	.....
Domestic service	122	22
Land-Robustly described occupations	94	38
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	24	17
Kanjar	.....	9
Cold and Silver smith	2307	1
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	685	10
Extraction of minerals	28	100
Industry	625	37
Transport	89	.....
Trade	303	.....
Public Force	69	.....
Public Administration	90	80
Arts and Professions	191	36
Persons living on their income	.....	.....
Domestic service	304	6
Land-Robustly described occupations	171	12
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	44	100
Kanal	.....	7
Labour	6304	3
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	3378	6
Extraction of minerals	18	.....
Industry	396	27
Transport	18	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*continued*).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Trade	9	.....
Public Force..	.....	.....
Public Administration	11·4	.....
Arts and Professions	7·2	71
Persons living on their income	14·4	.....
Domestic service	77·3	4
Insufficiently described occupations	10·2	31
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	2·4	23
Doom	.....	22
Labour	177·3	15
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	807·9	3
Extraction of minerals	4·7	30
Industry	67·1	11
Transport	4·9	18
Trade	29·7	64
Public Force	8·4	.....
Public Administration	21·3	2
Arts and Professions	5·9	34
Persons living on their income	2·9	.....
Domestic service	43·9	9
Insufficiently described occupations	9·9	103
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	20·4	7
Mongol (Buddhist)	.....	42
Agriculture	1,386·5	37
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	242·9	33
Extraction of minerals	.....	.....
Industry	6·2	15
Transport	3·7	.....
Trade	24·8	7
Public Force..	·1	.....
Public Administration	3·6	2
Arts and Professions	20·2	30
Persons living on their income	·1	.....
Domestic service	13·5	88
Insufficiently described occupations	10·5	1,314
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	11·1	103

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(continued).

Occupation of Earners by Selected Caste, Tribe and Race.

162"
463

Class and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Christian.		
Anglo-Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extraction of minerals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Force	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arts and Professions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons living on their income	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insufficiently described occupations	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	[illegible]	[illegible]
European	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extraction of minerals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Force	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arts and Professions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons living on their income	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insufficiently described occupations	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beggars, criminals and inmates of Jails	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hindu.		
Agbale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weaving	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extraction of minerals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Force	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arts and Professions	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(continued).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

762
463

Sub-order and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 earners aged 15 and over.	Number of females per 1,000 males.
1	9	9
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook, waiter, barber, sweeper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hygiene, protection and conservation of life	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of minerals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Force	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arts and Professions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons living on their income	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook, waiter, barber, sweeper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hygiene, protection and conservation of life	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of minerals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Force	[illegible]	[illegible]
Public Administration	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arts and Professions	[illegible]	[illegible]
Persons living on their income	[illegible]	[illegible]
Domestic service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook, waiter, barber, sweeper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hygiene, protection and conservation of life	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clothing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exploitation of minerals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transport	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(concluded).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

162[R]
463

Caste and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Trade	44	33
Public Force	5	.....
Public Administration	31	.....
Arts and Professions	59	.....
Persons living on their income	174	.....
Domestic service	102	45
Insufficiently described occupations	74	12
Persons, workers and workers of Arts	514	84
Jain	.....	7
Husbandry	3529	1
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	7214	1
Exploitation of minerals	14	10
Industry	211	5
Transport	96	.....
Trade	23	.....
Public Force	95	.....
Public Administration	76	12
Arts and Professions	25	.....
Persons living on their income	35	17
.....	105	13
Insufficiently described occupations	47	10
Persons, workers and workers of Arts	201	72
Kayal	.....	4
Stock raising and agriculture	8819	3
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	109	84
Exploitation of minerals	6	6
Industry	260	6
Transport	44	1
Trade	99	3
Public Force	6	.....
Public Administration	19	.....
Arts and Professions	94	6
Persons living on their income	47	7
Domestic service	109	7
Insufficiently described occupations	74	10
Persons, workers and workers of Arts	201	10

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(continued).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

Class and Occupation	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on each occupation	Number of females workers per 1000 workers
1	2	3
Division — — — — —	.....	0
Cultivation — — — — —	1024	0
Agriculture — — — — —	1001	0
Exploitation of animals and vegetation — — — —	0	.....
Subsidiary services of agriculture — — — —	23	0
Industry — — — — —	75	.....
Transport — — — — —	76	0
Trade — — — — —	65	.....
Public Force — — — — —	19	.....
Public Administration — — — — —	21	0
Arts and Professions — — — — —	21	.....
Persons living on their income — — — —	26	0
Domestic service — — — — —	23	0
Insufficiently described occupations — — — —	24	0
Beggars, vagrants and inmates of Jails — — — —	24	0
Hill — — — — —	.....	0
Cultivation — — — — —	1004	0
Agriculture — — — — —	1001	0
Exploitation of animals and vegetation — — — —	1	0
Subsidiary services of agriculture — — — —	2	0
Industry — — — — —	1	0
Transport — — — — —	1	0
Trade — — — — —	2	0
Public Force — — — — —	0	.....
Public Administration — — — — —	0	0
Arts and Professions — — — — —	0	0
Persons living on their income — — — —	0	.....
Domestic service — — — — —	0	0
Insufficiently described occupations — — — —	0	0
Beggars, vagrants and inmates of Jails — — — —	0	0
Shalee — — — — —	.....	0
Cultivation — — — — —	1000	0
Agriculture — — — — —	1000	0
Exploitation of animals and vegetation — — — —	0	.....
Subsidiary services of agriculture — — — —	0	0
Industry — — — — —	0	.....
Transport — — — — —	0	.....
Trade — — — — —	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V—(*continued*).

OCCUPATION OF EARNERS BY SELECTED CASTE, TRIBE AND RACE.

162 x
463

Caste and Occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged on main occupation.	Number of female workers per 100 males.
1	2	3
Public Force	20	.....
Public Administration	20	.....
Arts and Profession	126	.....
Persons living on their income	13	.....
Domestic service	30	13
Insufficiently described occupations	39	23
Beggars, vagrants and inmates of Jails	29	44
Public	.....	4
Agriculture	8	2
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	17	.....
Extraction of minerals	1	.....
Industry	60	4
Transport	19	.....
Trade	30	6
Public Force	10	.....
Public Administration	10	.....
Arts and Profession	20	.....
Persons living on their income	1	.....
Domestic service	30	11
Insufficiently described occupations	10	1
Beggars, vagrants and inmates of Jails	21	18
Rural	.....	4
Cultivation	28	7
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	42	1
Extraction of minerals	1	.....
Industry	12	30
Transport	21	.....
Trade	19	.....
Public Force	1	.....
Public Administration	20	.....
Arts and Profession	20	100
Persons living on their income	19	.....
Domestic service	170	34
Insufficiently described occupations	20	6
Beggars, vagrants and inmates of Jails	100	30

6:India G-3 (1931)1933

AVI Kashmir AVI

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—A.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN (A) RAILWAY ON 26TH FEBRUARY 1931.

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
Railways.		
Total persons employed	.....	
1. Officers	.....	259
2. Subordinates on scales of pay rising to Rs. 250 p. m. or over ..	.....	.....
3. " " " " " 50 " to Rs. 249 p. m. ..	.....	.....
4. " " " under Rs. 50 p. m. ..	.....	30
	.....	69

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI—B.

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT ON 26TH FEBRUARY 1931.

Class of persons employed.	Post Office.		Telegraph Department.		Experimental Branch.	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
Total persons employed ..	1	1,342	4	39	1	39
2. Posts and Telegraphs ..	1	1,337	4	39	1	39
Supervising officers (including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these)	1	4	....	....	....	....
3. Postmasters, (including Deputy Assistant and Sub and Branch Post Masters ..	....	88	....	....	....	....
5. Signalling establishment (including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, Military telegraphists and other employees ..	....	1	4	9	....	....
4. Miscellaneous agents, School-masters, Reserve-masters, etc. ..	....	27	....	....	....	....
6. Clerks of all kinds ..	....	72	....	1	....	....
8. Postmen ..	....	686	....	....	....	....
7. Skilled labour establishment (including foremen, instrument makers, carpenters, black-smiths, workmen, Sub-foremen, linemen and line-orderers and other employees ..	....	....	....	1	....	39
8. Unskilled labour establishment (including line orders, cable guards, battery-men, messengers, peons and other employees ..	....	47	....	34	....	1
9. Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and bullock agents, hackmen, cyces, conductors, horses and vehicles ..	....	220	....	....	....	....
10. *Railway Mail Service* ..	....	1	....	....	....	....
12. Supervising officers (including Superintendents and Inspectors of sorting) ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
11. Clerks of all kinds ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
13. Sorters ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
14. Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
17. Combined Offices ..	....	1	....	....	....	....
14. Signalling ..	....	12	....	....	....	....
15. Messengers and other servants ..	....	2	....	....	....	....
	....	12	....	....	....	....